

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

BORN A SPRINGER, Eds. and Props.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

POLITICAL.

Charles O. Hooker has been renominated for Congress in the Fifth district of Mississippi.

Chauncey R. Filley, postmaster at St. Louis, has been removed, and Samuel Hayes appointed.

The Republican State Convention of New York is called to meet at Saratoga, September 25th.

The President has appointed Hon. S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, Minister Resident and Consul-General, at Bolivia.

The election returns in Vermont, up to September 4th, from one hundred and fifty-six towns, show the following vote: For Governor—Proctor (rep.), 27,274; Bingham (dem.), 12,609; Martin (greenbacker), 1,052; scattering, 708.

The Republicans of the Third district of Wisconsin have renominated Geo. C. Hazleton for Congress, and in the Eighth district they have renominated Thad. C. Pond. The Greenbackers of the First New Hampshire district have nominated Lafayette Chesley for Congress. The Nationals in the Thirtieth New York district have nominated N. G. Brown for Congress.

The Democratic convention of Washington Territory met at Van Couver, Sept. 6th, and nominated M. T. Caton for delegate to Congress. The platform opposes the dismemberment of the territory, favors the adoption of a State government when circumstances will justify; favors extension of time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad; demands the breaking up of Indian reservations, and the adoption of a new Indian policy.

The Democratic Convention for the Third district of Iowa, at McGregor, September 4th, nominated Fred. O'Donnell, of Dubuque, by acclamation, for Congress. Mr. O'Donnell at once declined, and M. M. Ham, of Dubuque, was nominated. Mr. Ham also declined, and a delegation waited upon him to urge his acceptance. He took the matter under consideration.

The Republican State Convention of Minnesota was held at St. Paul, September 4th. John M. Berry, of Faribault, is nominated for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. O. P. Whitcomb, Rochester, the present incumbent, was renominated for Auditor of State. The platform adopted reaffirms the principles of the Republican party, and expresses admiration for its acts in suppressing the rebellion, securing universal liberty, and keeping the pledged faith of the nation to its creditors; in entering judiciously public improvements; in protecting alike black and white; in returning good will despite opposition and hate of the Democratic party; and in abolishing the word as a maintainer of peace.

The Democrats of the Sixteenth Illinois district have renominated W. A. Sparks for Congress. The Democrats in the Third district of Georgia have renominated Gen. Phil. Cook for Congress. The Greenbackers in the Twenty-ninth New York district have nominated Ralph Beaumont for Congress. The Greenbackers in the Second New Jersey district have nominated Ezekiah B. Smith for Congress; and the Prohibitionists in the same district have nominated C. A. Baker. The Democrats in the Fifth district of Maryland have renominated Eli J. Henkle for Congress. The Republicans in the first district of Maryland have nominated Samuel A. Graham for Congress. The Democrats of the Sixth Wisconsin district have renominated Hon. Gabe Govek for Congress. The Democrats in the First Kansas district have nominated Judge J. K. McClure for Congress.

The National Greenback State Convention of New Hampshire was held at Manchester, N. H., Sept. 5th. Warren G. Brown, of Whitefield, was nominated for Governor. Resolutions were adopted that the general government alone should issue money for the benefit of all; demanding the repeal of the national bank act; the issue by the government of a full legal tender paper money; prompt payment of all the outstanding bonds at maturity; the immediate repeal of the resumption act; an equal and just taxation of all individuals and corporate property; a thoroughly honest and economical administration of public affairs; salaries to be so fixed that the remuneration shall be a fair equivalent for the services rendered; that no subsidies be granted by the general government to individuals or corporations; that public lands be devoted to the benefit of actual settlers; modification of the iron-clad tramp law and denouncing its enactment.

Don't tell a man you sweat. It's vulgar. Inform him that you are being deprived of the saline and oleaginous fluids of your material substance thro' the medium of the excretories of your pelucid cuticle, with a sensible condensation of moisture upon the superficial exterior.

LATE NEWS.

General.

Freiburg's tannery, Cincinnati, burned, Sept. 31. Loss, \$30,000.

President Hayes delivered an address at the St. Paul fair, Sept. 5th.

William Niblo, well known as a theatrical manager, died in New York, August 21st, aged 59.

The Alliance, Ohio, bagging factory burned September 4th. Loss, \$50,000; insurance \$30,000.

Hon. Frank Welch, member of Congress, died at Norfolk, Nebraska, on the night of Sept. 4th.

Henry Bertram, late Major General in the United States army, died at Janesville, Wis., Sept. 3d.

Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, has been appointed Governor of New Mexico, vice Arxel, suspended.

A fire at East Saginaw, September 3d, destroyed the saw mill of George Davenport. Loss, \$10,000.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a call for the redemption of five millions of 5.30 bonds of 1895.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet at Pittsburgh, Sept. 24th.

The Inter-State Exposition, at Chicago, opened on the evening of Sept. 4th, with an attendance estimated at 30,000.

New York has had a strike among the street-car drivers, but it ended September 6th, and the men went to work at \$1.90 per day.

In New York, September 6th, gold fell to one-fourth of one percent—the lowest price since the suspension of specie payments.

The Minnesota State Fair seems to have been successful. President Hayes was received on the 5th with considerable ceremony.

The House of Bishops in public session in New York, on the evening of September 3d, unanimously deposed Bishop McCookery, of Michigan.

The Library building and Riley's grocery store, at Petersburg, Va., burned September 2d. Loss on the former not stated. Riley's loss, \$30,000.

O. B. Matteson, of Utica, N. Y., has made a preliminary answer to the suit against him in bankruptcy, and states that the total amount of his liabilities is over \$200,000.

Two trains on the Missouri Pacific railroad collided near St. Louis, September 6, injuring five persons, and wrecking both locomotives and a baggage car, involving a loss of \$10,000.

Forest fires are reported on the north shore of Lake Superior, extending continuously for 100 miles. The fires started near Duluth, and spread back of Beaver Bay, Grand Marais and Horse Shoe Bay.

President Grant's brother, Orville, has been sent from Elizabeth, N. J., to the insane asylum at Morrisstown. His mind runs on lunatic speculations, starting new business on a gigantic scale, etc.

The internal revenue tax collections for the fiscal year ending July 30th, were \$104,717,437, accounted for, and \$9,795 unaccounted for. The deficiency will be made good by the defaulters or their bondsmen.

The steamer Reliance exploded her boiler near St. Mary's, Ga., on the night of September 5th, killing or drowning the first engineer and second mate, and fatally injuring a cook. Several other persons were seriously hurt.

A re-union of Federal and Confederate soldiers was held at Marietta, Ohio, Sept. 5th. The speeches referred to the exertions put forth by the North to relieve the south in its present affliction as practical proof of the sympathy and good feeling existing.

In Chicago, on the 27th of August, there were 52 petitions in bankruptcy filed, mostly small. The most notable were: Orlan P. Southworth, real estate agent—liabilities, \$225,000—assets, nominal; John J. Montague—liabilities, \$187,000—assets, \$18,000; L. A. Gilbert, real estate agent—secured liabilities, \$195,000—unsecured, \$78,000—no assets.

The public debt statement for August shows a decrease of \$6,465,594, and the following balances in the Treasury:

Currency.....\$ 2,522,171
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency..... 10,000,000
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption certificates of deposit..... 49,400,000
Coin..... 288,439,759
Outstanding legal tenders..... 346,671,016

Crime.

Isaac Robinson (colored) murdered his wife at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., September 4th, and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause.

During a quarrel in Boston, September 2d, John Lane, aged twelve, stabbed his brother Timothy, aged fifteen, causing death in a short time.

A dispatch from Sedalia, Mo., says: Three of the men who robbed the bank at Concordia, Mo., have been arrested and shot, in the vicinity.

George Howell, colored, was hanged at Greenville, Tenn., September 5th, for the murder of Joseph Martin, in December last. He confessed and was penitent.

The Rev. D. H. Hayden, pastor of the Methodist church in South Madison, Conn., has been arrested on the charge of murdering Mary E. Stannard. He pleaded not guilty.

The Salmon river (Idaho) stage was captured by Indians near Birch Creek station, September 6th. The mail and everything else was burned. The driver made his escape.

The Pennsylvania Board of pardons has refused to recommend the commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment in the case of Joseph Kehoe, a Mollie Maguire.

As the result of a quarrel over a game of pin-ball, in Chicago, September 7th, James G. Burke, a gambler, shot Morris Wall, a Texas cattle man, killing him almost instantly.

On the morning of September 2nd, in Patee Gorge county, Md., Mike Green (col.) was taken from the jail by twenty-five men and hanged to a tree, for an assault upon a white woman.

William Taylor, colored, who is supposed to have murdered Alice McDowell, a white girl, was taken from the sheriff at "Bandy, Ohio, on the evening of September 5th, and hung by a mob to a lamp post.

At Milwaukee, on the night of September 3d, Alfred Winters, an employee in a very large jewelry house, was arrested. A large amount of jewelry belonging to the firm was found in his trunk. The value of the stolen property exceeds \$10,000.

In a drunken row, near Omaha, on the night of September 1st, Anton Konotop was stabbed in the neck, the knife severing the jugular vein, and died almost instantly. Several others were wounded. The supposed murderer was arrested.

James Bennett, a professional gambler, of St. Paul, Ind., was shot and instantly killed in Chicago, a few nights ago, by J. D. Arnold. Arnold charged Bennett with influencing his son against him, and with being the cause of his son's leaving home.

On the morning of September 1st John Cloon, an aged German, was murdered in his bed by Christian Hoenback, his grandson, aged seventeen. After plundering the body of \$85, the youth fled, and at the last accounts was still at large.

Mrs. Mary Phillips, aged twenty, has voluntarily confessed to the Jersey City authorities that she had murdered her five-month-old child, that she might more easily earn a living, but she had had no peace of mind since, and so concluded to give herself up.

Mrs. M. J. Dougherty, who was arrested and put on trial, near London, Ohio, for the murder of her son-in-law, Samuel Armstrong, has been acquitted. Mr. Armstrong, it will be remembered, was a wealthy farmer, widely known, and was shot through the head at night, while asleep beside his wife.

William C. Rogers and J. Jarvis Jones, stationers, New York, have been arrested on suit brought by the city, to recover nearly a million dollars paid during the reign of the old Tammany Ring, upon alleged fraudulent warrants. Bail was fixed at \$250,000. The defendants have claims against the city which have been audited, for about two million dollars.

Foreign.

THE ORIENT.

The Trebini rebels have surrendered their arms to the Pasha commanding the citadel, in consequence of his threatening to bombard.

It is stated that France and Italy jointly notified the Porte that they objected to the bombardment of the Greek coast in the event of a war between Greece and Turkey. The Turkish troops are reported as encroaching upon Greek territory.

The Mahomedan population of Kolashin seized the fortifications after a conflict with two battalions of the Turkish regulars. It is reported that negotiations have been offered between the Russian Ambassadors and the Grand Vizier in regard to the war indemnity and the expense of supporting the Turkish prisoners.

Mohamed Ali Pasha, who was sent to punish Albania, was mobbed sixty miles south of Scutari. He fled and took refuge in a shed, but was pursued by the Albanians who called upon him to organize an attack against the Austrians. He refused, and was with twenty members of his suite, massacred. The Russians have occupied Batumi. Their entry was perfectly peaceable.

A Vienna dispatch of September 3d, says: The insurrection in the parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina occupied by the Austrians is in its last extremity. It is stated that the insurgents at Trebinje are already between Austrian and Turkish forces. A Constantinople dispatch says the rumors that the embarkation of the Russian troops has been stopped is untrue. The Turkish semi-diurnal newspaper says the Porte intends to adopt reforms in Asia Minor suggested by the British Minister. A Constantinople dispatch says the British fleet will shortly be withdrawn to Pascha Limna Island. It has been decided that a cordon of Turkish troops shall separate the Russian lines from the position of the Rhodope insurgents.

ENGLAND.

The Fenian convicts, Condon and Melody, have been released. They will be taken in charge by the American Legation and sent to the United States, should they elect to reside here. There was great rejoicing in County Cork, Ireland, on receipt of the news of the release of Condon. Business was suspended and there was a general illumination.

A London dispatch of September 5, says the Preston Operatives' Association has issued notice pointing out that 104 pairs of spinning mules are stopped in that town; that it is feared an indurately worse condition of things is imminent, and that short time should be generally adopted in Lancashire. A meeting of the manufacturers has been called to meet at Manchester to consider the unprecedented commercial difficulties. John Eastwood & Sons, worsted spinners and manufacturers, near Halifax, Yorkshire, have failed. Liabilities, \$475,000.

The excursion steamer Princess Alice, returning from Gravesend, on the evening of September 3d, with about 700 persons on board, was run down off Barking, and about 550 lives were lost. The latest dispatch says: The steamer which sunk the Princess Alice is supposed to be the Birrell Castle, a screw collier, bound north, in ballast. The Steward of the Princess Alice states that after the collision the other steamer proceeded without attempting to render aid. He estimates that 700 persons were on board the Princess Alice. She sunk bow first, five minutes after she was struck. Some small boats and another excursion steamer rendered what assistance was possible. The drowned included an extraordinary proportion of women and children. Several survivors speak of having lost as many as three, five and six children. They describe the water as covered with hundreds of sinking people. The Captain and nearly all of the crew of the Princess were drowned. They couldn't lower the boats and there were but few life buoys on the steamer. All the police of Woolwich tower and arsenal were engaged last night, labeling corpses, chiefly women and children, which completely filled the board room at the steamship company's office at Woolwich. A passenger who scrambled on board the Birrell Castle says he threw ropes to people struggling in the water. The number lost is uncertain. The comparison of various accounts seems to show about 550. The Princess Alice was a wheel steamer with a raised saloon. Her gross tonnage was 251, and that of the Birrell Castle, 1,276.

The anniversary of the battle of Sedan was observed as a holiday with celebrations and illuminations.

Reports of the French harvest show it to be very good in two departments, good in twelve, fair in twenty-three, poor in forty-six, and bad in seven.

The elections Aug. 14th, in Bogota, South America, were attended by serious disorder. The state government wished to control the elections, they only established four polling places in a city of 50,000 inhabitants, and put those under the control of their own people. The adherents of the other party could not get near the ballot boxes to deposit their votes. Confusion and disorder actually arose, as party spirit was very much excited. The state troops posted themselves in the towers of neighboring churches and fired upon the crowd, killing out of doors and wounding several. This broke up the election, and as all the votes cast are in favor of the state, the government party there have fully succeeded in carrying the day unless Congress should order a new election.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN OMAHA.

The Grand Central Hotel in Ashes—Four Firemen Burned in the Ruins.

Omaha was visited by a disastrous fire on the night of September 4th. The Grand Central Hotel, the finest west of the Mississippi river, outside of San Francisco, caught fire mysteriously in the fifth story, and after burning six hours, was completely destroyed. The building was a five-story brick, 132 feet square, and cost \$100,000. It was occupied in 174, and had just been refitted under the management of Kitchen Bros., of Leavenworth, who possessed it from the proprietors, Kuntze Brothers and others, they having freed it from vexatious litigation which has been going on ever since it was erected. New carpets and furniture were being put in, and in a few weeks it would have been ready for occupancy. The insurance was about \$100,000 on the building, and \$5,000 on the furniture; loss on furniture estimated at \$50,000.

The labors of the firemen were aggravated by the small amount of water which could be applied to the upper stories, and the partial failure of the supply. Four minutes before midnight, when the fire had burned about two hours, a division wall fell on a squad of the men, who were in the corridor of the hotel, burying four men, who held the nozzles. Their names were John A. Lee, Lewis Wilson, Anton Randall and Wm. M. Naiman. A woman fell on a team named Lockfield, and fractured his skull. Efforts to clear away the debris and rescue the men were unavailing. The fire broke out at night, and at one o'clock it was extinguished. The remains of the men found were in an unrecognizable state next morning.

Keep Your Head Up.

Doleful and morose people can be detected on the street from their manner of carrying the head. It is inclined forward and has a dispirited, swinging motion. The face is carried a few inches to "get their" in advance of the toes, looks a full mournful, and is generally wrinkled; the nasal organ has a mournful droop, and appears as if the blood was not allowed to run freely down the back of their necks, which seemingly gives the nose such an erysipelatous coloring, that it is mistaken for an indication of anti-bine rhenian indulgence.

Look up when on the streets. If disposed to do otherwise, force the habit on yourselves of carrying the head erect, the eyes exalted, and bent on things above the sidewalks and gutters. There is nothing cheering to be found in studying pavements and a bluestones. Glance at the tree-tops, at the sunshine. Light on the eye always has a tendency to cheer the mind, because the brain connects directly with the optic nerves, and a pleasing effect on them touches the thought and enlivens it accordingly.

It is, to carry one's nose high is alleged by phrenologists to be an evidence of self-confidence and independence of spirit. "As happy as a crow," is frequently quoted. These barbed words almost invariably go along with their heads aloft, eyes bent on the horizon, and a notable characteristic is their propensity for whistling. The latter is another cheerful habit. Whistle lustily; whistle on all proper occasions. It is an exceptional case of a man who cannot whistle, however poor his musical education may be. The habit expands the lungs, gives the mind an agreeable sensation, and keeps one from brooding over troubles. A lady of considerable fame has paid whistlers a eulogy by asserting that she never fears a man who whistles, because evil thoughts find no room in the heart of the one who is fond of such pleasing exercise.

Reading.

No man or woman is too busy or too old to learn something by the reading of good books and papers. The cheapness of good literature, of family papers and choice magazines, breaks down any barrier that may have been in the way, and yet I know families who take but two papers, a daily and a weekly, and own all the year round that "they find no time to read." The lack is not in time, but in the way of spending it, and too many of the hard-working men and women even of this age ignore the fact of their mental need, while ministering so bravely to the physical necessities. Culture and refinement are the necessary "trimmings" to many a beautiful but homely life, that has in it much to be admired, but is wanting in these elements. Good reading tends to elevate the most homely lives.

In presenting a book to a friend do not write his or her name in it unless requested.

\$500 REWARD!

They curse all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Bladder, Liver, Nerve, Kidney and Urinary Organs, and \$500 will be paid for a case they will cure or help, or for anything useful or ingenious found in themselves, but not in the "See-Truths" or "Proverbs," another column.

THE TERRIBLE SCOURGE.

Reports from the Infected Districts.

Relief for the Sufferers.

SEPT. 1.—At Memphis the undertakers are pressed to bury the dead, it being difficult to procure even colored grave diggers. Dozens of coffins are lying on the ground waiting for interment. It is impossible to obtain a report of the new cases. Undertakers report 45 yellow fever interments up to noon, and the death list will be as large as yesterday. Negroes, some of them drunk, assembled before the compulsory depot this morning, and becoming riotous, made a rush for the door. They were kept back by the colored military guard, but the second attempt being made, the guards fired, killing one negro. The committee is doing all in its power to supply the people with food, but some of the negroes are dissatisfied with the manner in which the rationaries are distributed. In the evening a report of the Board of Health showed 45 new cases, and 25 deaths in twenty-four hours. A later report says that the negro shot by the guard was not killed, but badly wounded. In New Orleans 309 new cases and eighty-eight deaths are reported. At Port Gibson 60 cases are reported, and fifty-five deaths, out of 350 persons remaining in town. About 1,300 have fled. The total deaths in New Orleans to date are 1,691, including sixty children under five years of age. In Vicksburg there were seventy-eight new cases and twenty-five interments. At Baton Rouge there have been eleven deaths from yellow fever. At Gretna there were eight new cases and six deaths to date. Thirty new cases are reported at Greenville, Miss., today, and five deaths. Contributions are going forward from towns and cities throughout the country. New York subscriptions to date \$40,000, and Boston starts the second \$100,000, and with a check for \$1,000. Church collections and theatrical benefits are beginning. All the other cities, large and small, are contributing liberally.

SEPT. 3.—Over forty cases of what is supposed to be yellow fever are reported at Hickman, Ky., and ten or twelve deaths. The town of Hickman is forty miles below Cairo. There were fifty-one yellow fever interments in Memphis up to noon, and during the day eighty-six. Bodies were discovered in out-of-the-way places, which, from appearances, had been dead for several days. One peculiarity among many of the sick is a desire to seclude themselves, while among the poor there is a dread of being sent to the hospital or infirmary. The Colored Preachers' Aid Society send an appeal to the colored people of the United States, especially of the North. They say, "O ye people suffering, destitute, and dying, for heaven's sake relieve us all you can, by sending us means. We are not able to bury our dead, or to nurse and feed the sick and destitute. The most of us have no employment, as all business is suspended. Send us contributions of money or provisions speedily." In New Orleans one physician reports sixty new cases, and thirty-six deaths are reported. It is thought that the number of new cases will far exceed that of any previous day—see the fever commenced. Physicians say they can no longer make reports of new cases, for want of time, and the large increase of new cases. The colored people of Louisiana make an appeal to their brethren throughout the South. At Holly Springs there were sixty cases and three deaths; at Brownsville, thirteen new cases and four deaths; at Greenville, seventy-five cases and fourteen deaths; and at Delhi, twenty-six cases and six deaths. Relief is still going forward from all parts of the country. The Secretary of War has ordered rations for twenty days to 2,000 suffering poor of New Orleans—a special train of supplies to be sent from Chicago. The Chicago subscriptions now aggregate \$31,837. New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Columbus, and other places, forward liberal contributions.

SEPT. 5.—Total cases of yellow fever at Canton to date, 151; deaths, 31. Total cases at Baton Rouge to date, 163; deaths, 15; new cases during the last 12 hours, 16. The situation at Grenada is heartrending; 8 deaths to-day, twelve new cases are reported. In New Orleans, 87 new cases and 18 deaths are reported. This shows a decrease in New Orleans. The death list includes 31 names, 22 being children under 7 years of age. In Holly Springs, there are over 70 cases; 8 deaths to-day. To-day was the gloomiest known in Vicksburg, the interments being 43, and new cases 180. In Memphis, 89 cases were reported to-day; but few physicians making reports. There were 92 interments; yellow, 61; colored, 31. One real case of yellow fever is reported in Chicago, that of Jacob Misch, a refugee from Memphis. He was removed to quarters outside the city limits. Chicago's total subscriptions now amount to \$35,912; Pittsburgh, about \$18,000; Columbus, \$4,500; Cincinnati, \$30,000.

SEPT. 6.—At New Orleans there were 280 new cases of yellow fever, and 61 deaths. Weather clear and warm. At Canton there were 16 new cases in 24 hours. Memphis reports 185 deaths for the 24 hours ending at noon. At Holly Springs 80 persons are down—13 deaths in the last 48 hours. The town is almost deserted, there being but 600 persons left. The total number of cases at Hickman is 63, and 24 deaths. Vicksburg reports 186 new cases, and 37 deaths in the past 24 hours. Weather clear and warm—mercury at 92 deg. Greenville reports 125 cases and 36 deaths to date—10 deaths in the past 24 hours. At Grenada the fever seems to have exhausted itself for want of victims—only 3 deaths to-day and 6 new cases. Another death from yellow fever occurred at Cincinnati. The country is still sending forward aid for the afflicted. Among the contributions are the following: Employees of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., at Elizabeth, N. J., \$4,000; Wilkesbarre, Pa., \$600; Merchant's Exchange, St. Louis, \$15,000; Cant Get-Away Club, of Mobile, \$400 additional, making a total of about \$100,000 sent to date; New York \$12,500 additional; Lincoln, Nebraska, \$500; Masons of Jacksonville, Ill., \$425, making a total of about \$500,000 sent from that place; Citizens' Committee of Chicago, \$6,000, making a total of \$37,400 sent by that committee to date; Shreveport, \$2,000. In addition to the foregoing, large contributions are being made in provisions.

SEPT. 7.—At Canton, Miss., there were 12 new cases and 4 deaths in 24 hours. Refugees are taking the fever. A surrounding country—seven cases, none but house seven miles east of Canton. In New Orleans 232 new cases and 77 deaths are reported. The deaths included 30 minors, 16 to 18, under 11 years of age. In Memphis the fever continues unabated. Six physicians report 12 new cases, and the undertakers 95 yellow fever interments.

The number of sick is hourly increasing. The Howard Association have 1,000 cases on duty, 300 of whom perhaps have had no food for 24 hours, owing to the inability of the Howard Association to take care of them. The situation is desperate. Thousands of the negroes are kept in the city by free ration. Steps are to be taken to induce them to leave the city for personal safety. It is difficult to get rations to take care of the sick. For 24 hours, ending at noon, 100 deaths are reported in Memphis. The following are among additional contributions: Washington, \$1,000; Cairo, \$225; Raleigh, \$250; St. Scott, \$1,151; Fire Department of N. Y. City, \$1,721; Portland, Oregon, \$4,000; Merchants' Exchange fund of St. Louis reaches \$25,000 and collections from other sources \$150,000; Howard Association of Little Rock, \$2,000; Madison, Wis., \$1,000; Chicago, a total of \$45,500; Kansas, \$250, making a total of about \$1,000.

Gov. Gear's Appeal.

Gov. Gear has issued the following appeal to the people of Iowa, in behalf of the yellow fever sufferers:

Yellow Fever in Iowa. A dreadful pestilence decimates our fellow countrymen in parts of the republic; in many places the dead are left unburied, the living can hardly be cared for. In the presence of the plague thousands of all kinds of souls are suspended.

The people are worn out, and many are unable to procure even the bare necessities of life. The situation appeals to our deepest sympathies. Profoundly thankful as we should be that we are spared a terrible visitation, I venture to ask our favored people to show their gratitude by contributions in aid of our suffering and needy fellow countrymen in the Southern States. To this end I would respectfully suggest that on the coming Sabbath collections be taken in all the churches and Sabbath-schools for this object, and that the fraternal, social, and benevolent societies of the State make contributions for the same object. In short, that a united effort be made to relieve the suffering in this hour of their direst necessity.

JNO. H. GEAR,

Governor of Iowa.

Mental Maturity.

Mental maturity—at what age do we attain it—that is to say, those of us who are not predestined to perpetual greenness? It has been said that "a man may be a fool at thirty, and yet die a sage." Rather questionable that. The fool of forty is admitted by metaphysicians to be a hopeless case. Let him who learned nothing by experience at that age, stand aside from the world of action; he is not fit to play his part in it. His only safety is in being dry-nursed by some stronger nature than his own.

Dull youths, or youths called dull, sometimes mature, however, into great men. Sheridan, we are told, was a particularly stupid school boy. Perhaps the fault was in the school-master, not in the pupil. There were in Sheridan's days, and there are yet, multitudes of bad teachers. Pedantic pedagogues, of the "Dr. Blimber" class, as are plenty as blackberries, and the mill-house system of education is still in vogue. Over-crammed students rarely turn out well, while those who cannot be crammed generally do. If there be anything that is unpromising, it is precocity. It is better to be comparatively ignorant at fifteen and twenty, than to be a prodigy at thirteen. We entirely agree with the doctrine that the most useful part of man's education is not that which he receives in schools and colleges. The world is the university in which the grandest and most useful lessons are taught, and in a way which fixes them indelibly in the memory. The "Grove of Academics" are not to be despised; but let him who desires to be a man among men beware of neglecting those paths of wisdom which lie through the market-places of mankind. Wisdom is not a thing that can be injected into a man with a scholastic forcing-pump. It can only be acquired by observation, reflection, and the independent exercise of the judgment.

A Fish Story.

The pleasing picture of the Iowa heroine, who had two pickered lovers under a pond in a beautiful little boat, was the sweetest fish story ever clipped with an exchange editor's shears. But who shall say that the ingenuity of the local chronicler has got to the end of its tether and devised the sweetest possible fish story? Here is the Whitehall Times, for instance, with a romance of the queen of the speckled beauties. A man has an artificial trout pond with at least 3,000 fish, each weighing from half a pound to two pounds, more or less. He also has a little girl, five years old, who has succeeded in training the fish so that she can go to the edge of the pond and with a handful of crumbs feed them from her chubby hand. They have learned to jump out of the water and snatch worms from her fingers, and they are extremely fond of their little mistress. One day she lost her balance, and pitched headlong into the water where it was deep. She says that when she went "way down" she called lustily for help. Her cries quickly attracted her parents, and they were horrified at seeing the little girl floating upon the surface of the pond. Her father rushed to the water's edge, and reached out for his pet, and as he raised her from the water a perfect solid mass of trout was found beneath her. These faithful subjects of the little queen, as she fell, quickly gathered beneath her, and thus showed their love for their mistress by bearing up her body until aid arrived, thus preventing her from meeting a watery grave.—N. Y. Tribune.

Young mother, deeply interested in a novel, but preserving some idea of her duties as a mother—to her elder born "Henrietta, whose year little sister" Henrietta.—"In the next room."—Young mother, turning over the page—"Go see what she is doing, and tell her to stop it this minute."

John Nunn, a hay-carter, has died in Essex, England, from hydrophobia. He was bitten in May, 1874, by the same dog which bit Mr. Brown, veterinary surgeon, of Stamford Rivers, whose case excited some interest about twelve months ago, when his death from hydrophobia occurred, three years after the bite.